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The religion which the confessed perjurer and murderer Stone has such a profusion of may do in case of hanging, but it is worse than none for a man who is to

The only way to check the overwhelming popularity of football as a college game is to put it in the course of study as an exercise from which no student can be ex-

A year ago workingmen were not holding meetings to devise means of employment. Figuratively speaking, a job was waiting at every man's door to lay hold of him as he came out.

With over \$48,000,000 in excess of the legal reserve in the New York banks, and money at 11/2 per cent. on call, money stringency cannot much longer be made the pretext of the present industrial paralysis.

The promptness with which Secretary of the Navy Herbert removed the naval officer who saluted the rebel Brazilian war ship indicates a radical change in his views regarding rebellion during the past thirty

Silver papers in the South have come to the conclusion that the compromise which most of the Democratic Senators were induced to sign was a trap to commit them against filibustering. An explanation by Secretary Carlisle would be interesting.

The congregation of the Holy Inquisition at Rome has rendered a decision forbidding Catholics to join the Independent Order of Good Templars under pain of mortal sin. This is in accordance with the traditional policy of the Catholic Church in regard to secret societies.

The British War Department has ordered a record of regiments in India numbering 5.510 men. That record shows that the death rate during a given period was 44 per 1,000 among free drinkers, 23 per 1,000 for moderate drinkers, and 11 per 1,000 for total abstainers. All of which indicates that alcohol is first-class stuff not to drink.

If the Board of Public Safety will keep a sharp eye on the present police force it will probably discover good cause for some removals. These should not be made for political reasons, nor should any person be appointed on the force for such reasons. The sole object should be to elevate the standard and increase the efficiency of the force, and there is room for that.

While the native white of foreign parentage and the foreign-born white constitute 25.1 per cent. of the whole population, those of the two classes ten years of age and under constitute 29.4 per cent. of the whole number of that age and below-which would indicate that more children are born to foreign-born parents than to native. The unsanitary surroundings, however, go far to equalize the figures in after life.

The speech of Senator Allen, in which he talked almost fifteen hours on the silver question, has appeared in the Congressional Record. It fills sixty-two pages, or 124 columns, of that publication. In setting it up the Government Printing Office ran out of type and was compelled to send the proof in installments. The speech establishes the fact that Senator Allen can talk more and say less than any other man in the Sanate, which is saying a great deal.

Treasury officials are likely to have some trouble in getting shipped back to their homes the hangers-on and attendants who came with foreign exhibitors to the world's fair and with the Midway Plaisance shows. There are some thousands of these, and many of them would be very undesirable immigrants to remain in the country. A census was taken of them when they arrived here, and an effort will be made, by checking them off, to see that all go back to the countries whence they came.

A recent editorial in the Journal in re gard to the number of Americans engaged in the battle of Tippecanoe has called forth a communication from Mr. Isaac R. Strouse, of Rockville, Ind., which throws new light on the subject. It will be remembered that the Monument Commissioners proposed to place an inscription on the monument stat- West Florida, and in 1819 the remainder of ing that the American force consisted of "about 800 men, mostly Indiana militia." The Journal produced evidence to show that the force, instead of about 806, could not have been less than 900. Mr. Strouse shows from official records that it was about 1,000. The official report shows that General Harrison had in camp at Battelle des Illinois, on the 12th of October, 1811, a force of 1,020 men, of whom fifty-one were reported sick, leaving an effective force of

house near the mouth of Vermillion. Those but Mr. Strouse shows that General Harrison sent back to Vincennes for four addi-These two companies joined the expedition on Nov. 2, five days before the battle. Assuming that they averaged fifty men each, they could have brought Harrison's effective force up to about 1,000, most of whom were Indiana militia. If they were full companies they would have raised the force to 1,056. This new evidence shows that the commissioners would have made a grave historical error if they had stated the number of American troops engaged at Tippecanoe at "about 800."

A MATTER OF VITAL INTEREST.

No more important question can be dis cussed at the present time than that considered in the Criminal Court room Friday night by the meeting called under the auspices of the Central Labor Union. What can be done to relieve the distress which is imminent because of a lack of employment is a very serious problem, and one which interests, or should interest, every citizen. Indianapolis is a community, and no considerable portion of it can suffer from lack of food and shelter without seriously affecting those who are able to keep the wolf from their doors. That man is wanting in the best of human instincts who can view the distress of those about him with indifference. In Europe those who have been born to see masses of people living half fed and half clothed become accustomed to such conditions, but in this country, where they have never existed, and where they need not and should not exist, people are not used to them, and naturally shrink from them. For a city of its size, Indianapolis is remarkably free of those who would rather be the objects of charity than earn their bread by labor. The professional beggar is not so numerous as to be an element in this city. In ordinary times there is less hopeless poverty in Indianapolis than in most cities of its size. It is very important that these very favorable conditions shall be preserved, and it can be done if wise action

What can be done? The meeting referred

to appointed committees to consult the Mav-

the public boards, the City Council, rental agents and managers of building associations. This is action in the right direction. The Mayor and his boards cannot afford relief to any considerable extent, but the former can call a conference of one or two hundred prominent citizens to consider the problem and make recommendations. Such a body of men can devise a practical plan, and, with the Mayor and a committee of public-spirited citizens, it can be so carto reduce the sufferminimum. Unfortunately, finances of the city are in such a condition that it cannot undertake to furnish extensive employment without negotiating a loan, which, in view of the large amount of overdue and falling due obligations, cannot be done without running the risk of putting the city's credit in jeopardy. So far as building associations are concerned, they cannot afford to be rigid with those who are paying for homes under their auspices. So far as rents are concerned, many tenements occupied by the poorer people are rented at so high rate that the owners can afford a reduction rather than turn the occupants into the street. The committee named, or others selected by officers of labor organizations. can make a canvass of the city to ascertain approximately the number of unemployed whom partial employment will tide over the winter season. This would be a basis upon which to proceed. At the same time, the Mayor might invite fifty or a hundred citizens to meet and confer regarding a plan. Except in cases where the needy are needy because they spend their earnings in dissipation, the idle labor of the city is no more responsible than others for existing conditions. Much of the prosperity of the city is due to their labor in the past, so that whatever is done should not be presented in the light of charity, but as the means of tiding over a hard season with

the least injury to the whole community. Two sorts of people are not wanted in any conferences which may be held-the reformer with a lop-sided intellect and a perpetual-motion tongue, and the very cheap demagogue who is always seeking to array one portion of the people against another. In the Friday evening meeting, in spite of the caution of President Kennedy, several speakers endeavored to give the causes of the situation, such as currency contraction, the employment of cheap labor, etc. There has been no currency contraction, but a contraction of employment. The cause is beyond the reach of the people of Indianapolis at the present time. All men and women who, in the spirit of human sympathy and in the desire to be mutually helpful to their fellow-citizens who need their aid, are willing to help, can be of assistance. But to make the relief prompt and effective, the meeting of Friday night should receive the response of such a meeting of citizens as the Mayor

A LAND-OFFICE BUSINESS IN FACT.

The United States has been the largest purchaser of real estate in the world. When the United States went into business as a nation in 1783 it had 819,815 square miles of territory. In 1803 Jefferson, while protesting that he had no right to do so, made the so-called Louisiana purchase of France, getting 877,268 square miles and a title to 225,948 square miles in the Columbia valley, in Oregon, through the Lewis-Clarke expedition of 1805. By act of Congress the United States obtained 9,740 square miles in Florida was obtained. Through the annexation of Texas we got 262,290 square miles. In 1820, by treaty with Great Britain, we got 53,880 square miles in the Columbia valley, and, in 1853, secured the so-called Gadsden purchase from Mexico. Finally, in 1867, we got Alaska-577,390 square miles.

In disposing of its real estate the United States has pursued different methods. From 1784 to 1801 the policy was to sell by special Of this force a small limber were left | less than 100,000 acres. In 1801 the system | wife it will be much easier to become ad-

to garrison Fort Harrison, and eight men of sales in small lots on credit was adopted, and under that method about 18,000,000 acres were sold prior to 1820, but one-sixth details may have reduced the force to 900, of it reverted again to the government. In 1820 the government began to sell for cash in lots to suit purchasers, and about 6,000,tional companies of militia and got two. | 000 acres were disposed of by this method prior to the revulsion of 1837. The pre-emption system followed, which secured to actual settlers the most desirable lands. The homestead legislation at the beginning of the war carried the principle of "land for the 'landless" still further. The policy of railroad grants preceded the homestead policy, but it was not until during the war and the years immediately following that the railroad, public improvement and agricultural college grants depleted Uncle Sam of his lands. At the present time the United States owns a great deal of land here and there, some of which is valuable, but the greater part must await irrigation to give it real value. It is easy now to criticise the methods of the United States as a realestate dealer, but they have given homes to millions of people, and, indirectly, added billions to the wealth of the Nation where they have expended millions in purchase.

WASTEFUL SCATTERING OF FORCES.

The Woman's Christian Temperance

Union has finished its labors in national convention at Chicago, and the proceedings show that it is endeavoring to cover very much more ground than was originally intended. Its name is no longer fully descriptive of its purpose or its work. It has widened its field of reform until the teaching of temperance ideas is but one branch of its labors. It has taken up various labor problems for consideration and settlement, and instead of waging war upon the single vice of whisky drinking, as at the beginning of its history, it has undertaken to cure every social evil. Miss Willard said in her address read at the convention: "There are three sets of slaves that we women are working to emancipate. They are white slaves, that is, de graded women; wage slaves, that is the working classes, and whisky slaves, that is the product furnished by brewers and distillers." No one can deny that each of these aims is worthy of praise. Such labors must be undertaken by individuals or associations, and perhaps the women engaged primarily in the promotion of temperance in drink are as well fitted for pushing the other reforms as any. Nevertheless, a doubt will arise in the minds of observers as to whether as much good can be accomplished by this division of effort and diversity of purpose. When the W. C. T. U. was first organized its efforts were all in one direction. The women engaged in the work were earnest, enthusiastic, even fanatical; but by this very desperate earnestness they left a moral impress upon the community that has not yet been lost. Their methods were sometimes ill judged and too impulsive and emotional to be fully effective, but even that part of the public opposed to the reform they sought was forced to the conviction that something more than mere impulse was behind the movement, but that it was the expression of a strong principle and a widespread sentiment.

In the earlier years of the temperance union, when its forces were organized and enthusiasm still remained, there is no doubt that its reform and educational influence was great. More recently the results of its work are less easily discernible. It is nov one vast machine, moving with little jar or friction, but, like all machines, it seems to lack the animating spirit which gives to individual labor its special value. Enthusiasm may still exist among the workers, but it finds utterance only in formal reports and has little or no effect upon the public. Moving in grooves, as the parts of the machine do, the labor is inevitably perfunctory to a greater or less degree, and in re form work where human beings are to be acted on labor of this character is wasted. When the machine is diverted from its original purpose and made to spread over more ground than it can cultivate well, the results are even less satisfactory. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union may be able to further the cause of temperance, to lift up degraded women, to teach social purity, to so adjust the relations of capital and labor and supply and demand that wages will be equalized-in short, to bring the millennium nearer by a general round-up, but, if so, it will go contrary to the rule that all great work is done by concentration and not by a scattering of forces. The union was in a way to accomplish a wonderful temperance reform. Would it not have been better to go on with this work until no more could be done than to undertake the wholesale regeneration of the earth? If not, would it not be well to change its name?

A FAD THAT MAY BE USEFUL.

An Eastern paper is authority for the statement that it is to be a fad this winter to be poor. This means, of course, that the people whose incomes, heretofore of a comfortable size, have been narrowed by the stringency of the times, are to make a virtue of economy. Provided they do not carry the idea too far the plan will have its advantages. To be forever harping on the limit of one's expenditures, the self-denials enforced by poverty, the little cost of one's purchases, may easily become as offensive in its way as the boastful display of wealth. But since it is a necessity for many people to practice economy who have never known much about that art, it is wise to undergo the experience with cheerfulness.

The lesson of frugality is a salutary one, but is never likely to be learned except by those trained early or late in the stern school of poverty. In this age of prosperity the average American has not had his lesson. He has grown up with luxurious tastes and extravagant habits, and to be unable to indulge such tastes seems to him a great hardship. But he will be grattfied as well as surprised to learn how much he can do without and yet be comfortable and even happy. He has had a good income and most likely has spent it all as he went along, "because he needed When he must live on half as much, or even less, he can do it and suffer no

justed to the changed situation if all or the majority of their neighbors are having a like experience, but it can be done independently. A great part of the extravagant and useless expenditure in families comes from the attempt to live up to the scale set by other families in dress, furnishings and manner of living. If the fad of poverty shall last long enough to convince all its followers of the wisdom and comfort of spending to suit themselves and not their neighbors, it will have accomplished a better work than most fads and will go far to make the much-talked-of financial stringency seem a blessing in dis-

The latest instruction of the superintendent of police to the force is clearly in the direction of a better enforcement of the laws relative to saloons and gambling houses. It is that hereafter each patrolman will be held directly responsible for the conduct of the saloon and gambling element in his district, and each sergeant will be held to a like responsibility for the action of the men under him. This fixes responsibility, and if the laws are not enforced somebody will have to suffer. Something of this kind was necessary. The present police force has not only not been trained to enforce the laws in regard to saloons and gambling houses, but has winked at the violation of law and cultivated friendly relations with all the saloons. It wil require some discipline to get the force out of that habit, and the superintendent's order is a step in that direction.

The vote on the Peffer amendment in th Senate was equivalent to a vote on proposition in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver for the owners of silver bullion. Counting the pairs, eightyfive Senators voted on the free coinage proposition. In favor of free coinage were 24 Democrats, 11 Republicans and 2 Populists-total, 37. Mr. Cameron was the only Republican voting for free coinage who does not represent a silver-producing State. The vote against free coinage was made up of 27 Republicans and 21 Democrats-total, 48. The Democratic majority in favor of free and unlimited coinage was 3, while the Republican majority against it was 16. In spite of patronage, a majority of the President's party was against him.

The United States government conforms strictly to law, and as there is no law for keeping any government building or exhibit at the world's fair open after Oct. 30 they will all be closed the minute the fair ends. This includes the Government Building proper, the aquarium in the Fisheries Building, the battle ship Illinois, the convent La Rabida, where are shown the relics and reminders of Columbus, the naval observatory and the United States life-saving station. It is not unlikely that some of these exhibits may find a place in the museum which it is proposed to found at Chicago.

Mr. Benjamin S. Parker was the poet of the Farm and Mental Culture Congress, which held its sessions at Chicago on the 17th of October. The committee which chose this Indiana poet for this service made a very happy selection, for no writer could be in closer sympathy with the farmer's life or see more truly the relation borne by the tiller of the soil to all labor and all learning, to individual progress and to the State. The poem, one worthy of Mr. Parker's reputation, is too long to reproduce here, but two stanzas will serve to give an idea of its character:

browned skin, If laugh you must, but he laughs best of In debt to him all ranks and states are kin: Let him but totter and your kingdoms fall: Palsy his arm, and all the vibrant strings Of thought and purpose into discord break And art and song, distraught, on pulseless Lie groveling where he bade them first

Laugh at his plowman's gait and sun-

Deem no profession, calling, art or trade Higher than his that is the first of all! Let science delve for him, let Truth invade The realms of error, Superstitions fall Before the light that gladdens his domain!

awake.

And honor fill his beaker to the brim! BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Fame on her temple set his harvest wain

Often Happens. He had an iron will, they said. That never could be trusted. But, like all iron, since he wed

His will seems to have rusted.

Theological Discussion. Watts-I don't believe Jonah was swal lowed by a whale. A whale's throat is too narrow for any such performance. Potts-But think how small the man must have felt when he realized that he was the original Jonah.

The Fatal Gift of Beauty. "That is an awfully pretty girl that Tim-

mins is engaged to just now." "Yes. Too pretty, in fact. Timmins tells me that he is so fascinated with her beauty that he has never had the courage to turn down the gas when he was calling on her for fear of losing sight of her pretty face."

It Reminded Her. The young man was prematurely gray, and was not a little proud of it. "Looks quite poetic, don't you think?" he could not forbear asking of the young woman he was calling on. "It does remind me of a certain poem,]

must admit," said she. "And what poem is that?" "When the frost is on the punkin." And his hair went on whitening at a more

rapid rate than ever. ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

"Bill Nye," or, in other words, Edgar W Nye, has been so successfully humorous that he is able to spend the coming winter in Switzerland. It is learned that the secret donor of

and maintain a reading room was the late Fred L. Ames, of Easton, Mass. R. C. Spencer, M. P., wears collars four inches high, probably the highest on record. They are made from a special pattern. never stand more than one or two washings, and it takes three of them a day to satisfy Mr. Spencer's instincts of neatness.

\$500,000 to Harvard Collage to build, equip

The Order of the Chefakat has been conferred by the Sultan of Turkey upon Mrs. Cooksley, a San Francisco woman, who has been traveling in the East with her husband, Capt. E. A. Cooksley, in acknowledgment of her success in painting the portrait of the Sultan's son, a little lad about seven Mrs. Crisp, the wife of the Speaker, has

been a good deal of an invalid for years, and Judge Crisp has developed an unusu degree of domestic ability in consequence. He was as tender as a woman with the children, and has uncommon skill in mak-ing home comfortable. He is an expert in the building of grate fires, it is said. An interesting history attaches to the

Old King's Head, Corydon, England, which has now been closed and will soon be removed to make room for a public improvement, inasmuch as a former landlady was the grandmother of Ruskin. Mr. Ruskin, in his "Praetzrita," has given a descripthe grandmother of Ruskin. Mr. Ruskin, in his "Praetzrita," has given a description of his Corydon experiences. His father lies in Shirley churchyard, the spot being marked by the following characteristic inscription: "Here rests from day's well-sustained burden, John James Ruskin. Once more, on the 30th of July, after the location of the grandmother of Ruskin. To these he added 800 troops and five guns which the Boston Transcript.

Some man says that when one reads a medical book he fancies he has every disease described, but when he reads the work of a moralist he discovers all the faults he points out in others.

Born in Edinburgh, Aug. 10, 1785. He died truce of Znam, the French under Lefebvre in his home in London, March 3, 1864. He attacked Innsbruk. Hofer called his peaswas an entirely honest merchant, and memory is, to all who keep it, dear and helpful. His son, whom he loved to the uttermost, and taught to speak the truth,

The Czar made himself very popular during his stay in Copenhagen by wandering about plainly dressed and in democratic fashion, accompanied only by the Royal Princes. It was his custom to enter any lop or restaurant that struck his fancy and his large purchases of jewelry and confectionery won the hearts of the shopkeepers. The Czar's habit of sauntering about unattended caused the police great

A party of young men in Detroit are putting finishing touches to a yacht which provokes a laugh from all who see it. The keel was laid on slanting ground. They were careful enough to have the deck level, but when they came to construct the cabin they forgot the slant, and the roof is more than a foot higher aft than it is forward. Before the mistake was noticed the cabin had been completed, and so it will stay.

Dr. Samuel F. Smith, the author of "America," passed his eighty-fifth birthday last week at his home in Newton Center, Mass., near Boston. He is active and alert, and feels the burden of his advanced age little. He visited the world's fair during the early summer. Since his return from his long trip abroad, ten years ago, Dr. Smith has been actively engaged in literary pursuits and religious work. He has continued to preach, supplying vacant churches in neighboring Massachusetts

Of the late Lucy Stone, William Lloy Garrison wrote from Oberlin, O., to his wife, Aug. 28, 1847: "Among others with whom I have become acquainted is Miss Mass. She is a very superior young woman, and has a soul as free as the air, and is preparing to go forth as a lecturer, particularly in vindicating the rights of women. dependent, and she has caused no small uneasiness to the spirit of sectarianism in

Thiebaud, Frederick the Great's friend, indicate that Marie Antoinette, whatever her physical charms may have been, was sailles, and she was then dressed in cotton goods so soiled and shabby that she might easily have been mistaken for a servant had it not been for the fact that a number of splendidly dressed ladies were attending her. But her whole attire denoted carelessness and neglect.

'Tis now the prudent mother Lets her children wildly rove, Lest they hear their father talking When he's putting up the stove. -Chicago Inter Ocean.

He hung up curtains all the day, With whistle and with song, And when his wife came home at night She said they all were wrong.

-Vogue

There was a young man in Me., Who wished a large fortune to ge.; All chances he'd shirk Of good, honest work, So he went off and held up a tre. -Chicago Inter Ocean.

LITERARY NOTES.

There is to be a new English edition of Hawthorne's works illustrated by two wellknown artists and inclosed in bindings de signed by Walter Crane.

A forthcoming book which ought to be attractive is one called "Weather-Lore." It is a collection of facts, traditions, proverbs and folk sayings concerning the Mr. George Kennan has written a story

one taken from real life and framed as a psychological study. It is called "John Henderson, Artist," and is coming out in The Century.

Miss Wilkins's tales of New England life are treated by foreign critics as something entirely new in literature. This is doing injustice to the charming work of Miss S. O. Jewett and of the late Rose Terry Cooke.

These two authors led the way in stories A work of tremendous size is about to be installed in the library of the British Museum. It comprises a thousand big books wherein are bound up the 5,020 native volumes of the wonderful Chinese encylopaedia. This is the only perfect copy in Europe.

Miss Olive Schreiner's promised novel, "From Man to Man," is not to be published soon-in fact nobody knows whether the book will ever see the light or not. It is understood that it deals with the ethics of men's relations to men and their relations to women. The author's new book is merely a collection of short stories.

and even in China there are not more than

five copies of this edition.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and her daughter, Mrs. Stanton-Blatch, of England, are engaged on a book entitled "Babies: Their Past, Present and Future." It will contain hints to mothers, suggestions concerning the education of children and much curious historical and ethnological information. Mrs. Stanton-Blatch is a frequent contributor to pedagogic publications

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

A dude is a gentleman who tries to behave in a ladylike manner.-Boston Tran-The leaves have begun to turn, possibly

in anticipation of the 1st of January .- Augusta Chronicle. "No, thank you," said the elephant to the expressman; "I can carry my own trunk." -Harper's Young People.

He-Then I suppose you think the devil has cloven feet? She-I think he has a cloven breath.-Brooklyn Life. The man who is always ready with a reason is generally an exemplary citizen, and also somewhat of a bore.-Milwaukee Jour-

When a man advertises that he wants to buy a "safe" horse for his wife to drive, he means one that will not cost more than \$20.-Atchison Globe.

"Walter, it is almost half an hour since I ordered that turtle soup." Waiter-Sorry. sir, but you know how slow turtles is

-Fliegende Blaetter. It is understood that the King of Italy is displaying much anxiety over the question as to whether he is eligible to the Van Alen set.-Washington Star.

If the college football player was com-

pelled to earn his living at the game the average young woman would deem him perfectly horrid.—Washington Post. Customer (who likes to talk shop)-I suppose with such an enormous crop there must be something in peaches this year?

Fruit Dealer - Yes, the stones.-Buffalo Courier. It has been stated so often that the Blarney stone at the world's fair is not the genuine article that we cannot remem-

ber ever hearing that it was.-Rochester Post-Express. A spiritualist claims to have heard from the late lamented Marie Antoinette "If the poor can't afford to buy coal this winter."

says Marie, "let them board at hotels."

-New York World. Here's the most important fashion item ever cabled from Paris. "Theater hats or bounets are not much larger than the wearer's hand." Men will anxiously await a practical verification.-Cincinnati Tribune.

INNSBRUCK'S HERO.

Peasant Leader Who Drove Napoleon's Army Out of the Tyrol. Springfield Republican.

Andreas Hofer, the peasant leader of the

Tyrol, who defeated Napoleon's seasoned veterans with an army of mountaineers and peasants, has had his memory honored at last with a monument. It stands on the Isel Berg, near Innsbruck, and was dedicated a couple of weeks ago by Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, in the presence of his court, thousands of troops Tyrol. Andreas Hofer was a man of repu-Europe. In that year Hofer was sent for army, and he sent his messengers into ev- book or a work basket, will complete the ery valley and hamiet. In every peasant's cottage old arms were cleaned and repaired, and in a short time he had 18,000 men gathered around him. To these he

ants to arms and the whole 18,000 responded. Not over two-thirds had rifles, and of artillery they had none, and yet they forced Lefebvre's 25,000 veterans, with forty cannon, to retreat in the night, after four-teen hours of hard fighting. For two months thereafter Hofer lived in the royal castle at Innsbruck as agent of the Tyrol. He assumed all the prerogatives of royalty save its luxuries, and had money coined with his name upon it. He was a wise ruler, and lived as frugally as his peasant neighbors. The treaty of peace of Vienna gave the Tyrol to Bavaria, and when a Bavarian army marched in to take possession the popular demand for inde-pendence forced Hofer, aginst his will, to take the field at the head of his old army. He was beaten in his first battle, and would have submitted, but the people would not, and he was forced into the field again. The overwhelming numbers of the Bavarians finally forced the Tyrolese to submission, and Hofer was forced to fly with his wife and son to a hut in the mountains. He was betrayed, taken to Mantua and shota piece of brutality which was as unnecessary as it was unpardonable.

TROOPS AT TIPPECANOE.

Mr. Strouse Furnishes Valuable Facts as to the Number Engaged.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Your editorial on the subject of historical accuracy in connection with the number and personnel of the army at Tippecanoe is timely. There is no occasion for a "break" on the part of the Monument Commission in composing an appropriate and accurate inscription. The records at the War Department are accessible and will show everything necessary on this point; or, if the commission has not the time for this Lucy Stone, who has just graduated, and the commission has not the time for this yesterday left for her home in Brookfield, research, I will take pleasure in loaning them copies of the official reports of Gen. Harrison, from the conference with Tecumseh at Vincennes to the final report in Her course here has been very firm and in- January, 1812. During the year 1886 I devoted considerable study to the campaign of General Harrison, the result being an The recently published memoirs of Baron | article which was published in the Magazine of American History in May, 1887. The records furnished through the kindness of of Secretary of War Endicott cover nearly untidy if not slatternly appearance. The one hundred pages of manuscript, and con-Baron saw her walking from her private tain many things of historic value overlooked by Dillon and earlier historians. Some of these I gave in the paper mentioned above, though many could not be given by reason of the limited scope of the article. It was stated therein that Gen. Harrison left Vincennes with a force of 1,225 men, of which he had in camp at Battelle des Illinois 1.020 noncommissioned officers and privates, fifty-one of whom were sick. But this also includes the force left to garrison Fort Harrison. Later a blockhouse was built and a small number of men left there. A detachment of mounted riflemen was also sent out from the main army to patrol the settlements along the river. Being in need of three more companies of militia, General Harrison sent back to Vincennes for four, expecting to get three of the number asked for. Two of these companies overtook the army and were present on the 2d of November, when he writes that "there is no probability of the others coming up." With the exception of these two companies the following statement will show the strength and disposition of the forces under General

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Aggregate			128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128	1225
Tota	l Present.	sent and	15.22	118 1138
CNT.	Noncom. Off.		89.	118
ABSI	Com	mis'n'd		*
Total Noncom. Of. Mus. and Priv. Pres. and Ab			24152	1020
		Priv	125	3 56
	On Extr Duty.	None Offic'rs	27	100
		Offic'rs		-
	Sick.	Priv	35.4.	1 25
EEB		None. Offic'rs	7.7	13
		Offic rs	01-01	10
	Priv	ates	55 4 8 6 5	743
	None,Off'c'rs		12489	67 163
		ers	28200	15
-	Fiei	d & Staff	4	10
	Com	in-Ch'f		-
	12th October, 1811. CAMP AT	BATTELLE DES ILLINOIS, INDIANA TERRITORY.	Colonel Boyd's Regulars Licut. Col. Eartholomew's Militia. Maj. Davires's Squadron of Horseapt, Ppencer's Mounted, Henry Capt. Pontois's Spies and Guides.	Totale

There is a discrepancy between the numbers of regulars given under headings and the total of "404." It foots up 427, as will be seen by adding officers, noncommissioned officers and privates. As no regulars were detached after the report of Oct. 12, the number in the fight could hardly be less than 325, instead of 250, as given by the commander-in-chief, who probably meant privates. The following table will show the losses sustained by the different battalions composing the army:

KILLED WOUNDED, WOUND'D

	KILLED.		SINCE DEAD.		WOUND D.	
	Officers	& Privates	Officers	None,Offic'rs & Privates	Officers	None.Offic'rs
General staff	1					
Field and staff U. S. Infantry Col. Decker's		7	1	14	3	52
Militia Maj. Redman's		4	1	1		18
Militia Maj. Daviess's		7		1	1	5
Dragoons Maj. Wells's		4				6
Mtd. Riflemen		6		3	1	21
Capt. Spencer's Mtd. Kiffemen	3	5		8		13
Spies, guides and wagoners						2
Totals	-4	33	3	22	9	117

Col. Abraham Owens, aid-de-camp to the Commander-in-chief. Maj. Joseph H: Davies, commanding squadron of dragoons. Capt. W. C. Beam, acting major. Capt. Jacob Warrick.

Capt. Spier Spencer, First Lieut. Richard McMahon. First Lieut. Thomas Berry.

The battle of Tippecanoe was a desperate struggle between an army composed principally of raw militia and a savage for wrought to a pitch of madness by their "prophet" and embittered by the memories of two centuries of losing warfare. I is highly proper that the men who stood in line of battle on Indiana soil on that dark November morning of 1811 should be honored by a conspicuous place on our magnificent seldiers' monum

ISAAC R. STROUSE. Rockville, Ind., Oct. 23,

A Stairway Cozy Corner. Philadelphia Inquirer.

Is there a bare space at the head of the first and the bottom of the second flight of stairs which strikes you as unsightly? You may make it a thing of beauty. Across the top of the window, which there usually is at such a turning, fix a piece of Japanese fretwork. From a slender brass rod at the bottom of this let the finest filmiest white net curtains fall in straight filmlest white net curtains fall in straight, undraped lines, and inside of them hx and a large part of the population of the drapery curtains of dull red denim. Build tation and standing among his countrymen | Have a low platform, about eighteen inches when, in 1809. Napoleon had everrun half high and four feet square, made, and on it from Vienna to report on the condition of it will hold. This can be rolled in front of the Tyrol, and was sent home with instruc-tions to rouse the people to their own de-fense. He had full authority to organize where it will look green and beautiful. A all the recruits he could obtain into an little table, with a big, shaded lamp and a